

# The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

N<sup>o</sup> 329

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1732.

I Design'd, in this Paper, to have given the Publick some farther Thoughts on the natural Probability of a lasting Peace, if Mr. Walsingham had finish'd his Observations on that Subject, in Answer to our Paper of July the 29th, according to his Promise; but that great Writer having disappointed us, and being, perhaps, more agreeably engaged in the Pleasures of the Season, I am inclined to wait his Leisure for a Week or two longer, and shall entertain my Readers, in the mean Time, with a little Essay upon *Etibicks*.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

Nemo malus felix, minimè CORRUPTOR—JUV.

S I R,



ARIOUS have been the Opinions of Philosophers and other Writers, concerning the Origin of moral Virtue, and whole Libraries are fill'd up with their Disputations on that Subject.

Some of Them have struck at the very Root of it, by denying the Freedom of human Actions, and representing Mankind as for many Pieces of Mechanism, which are moved by the Force of external Objects, or uncontrollable Necessity.

I look upon the Doctrine of absolute Predestination in much the same Light, though profess'd by a different Sort of Men; for what is an eternal, irreversible Decree of Election, or Reprobation, but the old Hypothesis of the Fatalists revived, to the great Scandal of Christianity, and, indeed, of any Religion, which proposes Rewards and Punishments, as Incentives to Virtue and Discouragements to Vice? I am sure, at least, that Preaching, Writing and Instruction of all Kinds are not only vain, but ridiculous, if this Principle is true: for what can be more absurd than any Attempts to reform Mankind, if they are predestined in all their Actions by a continued Chain of necessary Causes, or an absolute Decree from all Eternity? And yet this Principle, monstrous as it is, seems to prevail more or less in all Religions, now profess'd in the World.

There are others again, not much unlike the former Sort of Fatalists, who seem to deny the Essence and intrinsic Merit of Virtue, by deducing it from Pride, Vanity and other bad Passions of the Mind. A Writer, of our own Nation, hath lately distinguished Himself on this Subject, by an elaborate System of Immorality, and endeavoured to debase moral Virtue into a meer Engine of State, contrived and put in Motion by the Craft of Law-givers and Politicians.

The last I shall mention are Those, who derive Virtue from a nobler Source, and recommend it to the Practice of Mankind, as an Emanation of the divine Perfection, or the original Law of Nature, implanted in our Hearts by the great Author of all Things, and actuated by that glorious Principle of Self-love, which prompts us to do unto others as We would be done unto ourselves.

As this Opinion is certainly most for the Honour of the Deity and the Service of Mankind, so it seems to be very rational in its self; for I think We may discover strong Marks of such a mutual Benevolence in the brute World, even amongst the fiercest Savages; and, if We may believe their own Confessions, the most profligate Wretches upon Earth feel some Compunction for injuring their Fellow-Creatures, when They give Themselves Time to reflect, and examine their own Hearts. But even supposing this Opinion not true, it is certainly a glorious Error and ought to be cultivated, as the strongest Cement of Society, and the Band of all Religion, natural as well as revealed.

I need not therefore trouble you with any farther Remarks on these Speculations; for even Those, who take the most Pains to propagate them, and explode the divine Origin of Virtue, always profess their Regard for the Thing itself, and often produce the Fruits of it in their Lives and Actions. Though Men are often seen to contend very furiously about their Opinions, yet They make a wide Difference between Charges of Error in Judgment, and Accusations of Dishonesty; between Reflections on their Understandings, and Imputations on their moral Characters. The former are commonly forgiven, as soon as the Dispute is over; but no Man of Spirit can bear the latter without Marks of the utmost Resentment.

The learned Mr. Osborne lately observed, in Behalf of his own Authority as a Writer, (which He modestly said was equal to any Man's in the Kingdom) that there are no Degrees of Honesty or Sincerity, as there are of Knowledge and Power; but that all honest Men are EQUALLY honest.

I do not design to dispute this Point with Him, tho' I could produce a Multitude of Authorities to the contrary, both from sacred and prophane Writers. I know very well what may be said for it, in an abstracted Way of Reasoning; but such Arguments are of very little Use upon practical Subjects; for unless He can prove that human Nature is perfect, the Consequence of his Argument will be, that there hath not been such a Thing as an honest Man since the World began; at least, since the Fall of Adam.

But I am willing to agree with Mr. Osborne that all honest Men are equally honest in one Sense; or, vice versa, that all dishonest Men are equally dishonest; I mean that Virtue and Vice are just the same, both in the Eyes of God and Man, whether They happen to be wrapt up in Rags, or distinguish'd with Robes and Ribbands; excepting only with this Difference, that as a rich Man hath more Inducements to Virtue than one in Want; so his Vices are for that Reason not only less excusable, but infinitely more detrimental to the Publick.

As plain and demonstrable as this Proposition is, when brought to the Test of Reason and Argument; yet the Generality of the World are apt to form their Judgment of Men more from their personal Circumstances, than the Nature of their Actions; and We frequently see one Man bitterly exclaim'd against and doom'd to the severest Punishment, by the general Voice, for doing the same Things, which are pass'd over as meer Peccadilloes in another, and sometimes meet with the highest Applauses, or Rewards. There is something more than Wit, or Pleasantry, in that Observation of our excellent Satirist;—little Villains must submit to Fate,

That great ones may enjoy the World in State.

The highest Offences, that any Man can be guilty of against Society, are Robbery and Murder; which are capital by Law, in all civiliz'd Nations, and seldom pardon'd in petty Malefactors; whereas, when an ambitious Tyrant takes a Fancy to his Neighbour's Dominions, and puts his Design in Execution with Fire and Sword, he is immediately flatter'd with the Character of an Hero, and Rapine, Bloodshed and Devastation are styl'd Acts of Fortitude and Magnanimity. But Names will not alter the Nature of Things, nor make that just and honourable, which is really wicked and infamous, by whomsoever committed. Alexander, Caesar, and most of the great Conquerors, of old, were no better than Imperial Cut-throats, or Banditti, who robb'd and murder'd in Gangs, too strong to be oppos'd, and escap'd the Gallows, which they deserv'd, by being above Law.

It appears, indeed, from some ancient Writers that this kind of Robbery, with Power on its Side, was formerly thought an honourable Profession, and made the Subject of much Panegyrick by the Flatterers of those Times. I mention this as an Hint, which may be of Use to those Writers, who have undertaken the Defence of Gaveston, Spencer, De la Pole, and other modern Plunderers.

We have been told, long ago, that there is no such Thing as political Honesty; and God knows the Practice of most Courts hath been too consonant with the Doctrine; but though different Nations may be allow'd to break Faith with each other, and trick as trick can, for their own Advantage; yet I hope these State Etibicks do not extend to a Prince, or his Ministers, with Regard to the People, over whom They are put in Authority. Yet one of the ministerial Writers hath already gone so far as to affirm that a Minister, who does no Hurt, is a very GOOD MINISTER. I think, on the contrary, that a Man, who is trusted with the Affairs of a whole Kingdom, and so amply rewarded for his Pains, ought to make some Returns to the People, and not content Himself with saying, or bidding his Advocate say for Him, that He hath been a meer Chib in Porridge, and done Them neither Good nor Hurt. Perhaps, this Writer might judge from Experience, and think the People ought to be satisfy'd, as Things go, with such negative Virtues; but I am afraid it will appear that a Man in this Station cannot maintain an exact Equilibrium in his Politicks. He must do either Good, or Hurt; and therefore such an Apology is only a modest Way of giving Him up.

We have likewise heard Distinctions between a private Conscience and a publick Conscience; which is certainly very just, if nothing farther is meant by it, than that a Man in Power ought sometimes to sacrifice his private Opinions, as well as his private Interest, to the publick Good; but when He discovers evident Symptoms of a very bad publick Conscience, I will never believe that his private Conscience is sound at the Bottom; for what Reasons can We have to suppose that a Man, who plunders a whole Nation without Remorse, would not, in a lower Sphere, pick a Pocket, or take a Purse on the Road, if He had Courage enough for such an Undertaking?—If any Minister should attempt to corrupt the Parliament,

would He not be guilty of a worse Kind of Subornation than a Newgate Solicitor, who bribes a Jury in a little private Case, and deserve a severer Punishment?—One, who would not stick to take away the Lives of innocent Men by false Accusations, or ridiculous Plots, to serve the Purposes of Ambition, would certainly do the same Thing, at the Old Bailey, for a small Reward, and is full as bad as John Waller.——A Minister, who takes off one unpopular Tax, in order to make Way for greater Impositions on the People, is like a common Sweetener, who drops Money in the Street, on Purpose to defraud a poor Countryman, who picks it up.——A Man, who will not scruple to cheat the honest Creditors of the Publick by sham Bargains and Contrabands, or concealing the true State of their Affairs, stands upon the same Foot with a Bankrupt, who defrauds his Creditors, by false Accounts, secreting his Effects, and wearing through thick and thin.

Do not some of the late Managers of the charitable Corporation, in Point of moral Honesty, make a much worse Figure than common Pawn brokers, who do not pretend to cover their Extortions with any Pretence of Regard for the industrious Poor?—Where is the Difference, excepting their Stations, between One, who lately lost his Bars for endeavouring to make his Fortune by false Deeds, and some other Persons, who would have possess'd Themselves of a much larger Estate by the same Practices, if the Parliament had not very seasonably interposed their Authority?

The Persons, who are guilty of any such Actions, in publick Life, give us Reason to suspect that they really look on Virtue and common Honesty as the Invention of Politicians, according to the System before mentioned, which was design'd only for vulgar Use, and ought to have no Influence upon Men in superior Stations.

I could extend these Remarks to a much greater Length, and illustrate them with Examples and Authorities, without Number; but I chuse to conclude, at present, with a Passage from the Character of an independent Whig, published in the last Reign.

"I can prove it, says that Writer, that the whole legislative Power of this Nation hath been, in former Reigns, engaged in gratifying a diabolical Passion of one Man; and our Security and Liberties have been sacrificed to Humour, or a Mistress. When a Minister makes Haste to be rich, the Service of his Country must either lye still, or go on no faster than He gets by it. A whole People was finely employ'd, when they were labouring for the Pocket of One, who was betraying Them at the same Time. Most Men are willing to allow a great Officer, if He would but carefully cook the Nation's Money, to lick his own Fingers and thrive upon his Employment; but He, who exhausters the Nation for his own Use, is a PUBLICK HIGHWAYMAN, and the whole Kingdom should be his Prosecutors. I am, S I R, &c.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Geneva, Aug. 8. N. S. They write from Turin, that that Court has seized five Fiefs of the Holy See in Piedmont; and that the Affairs between the two Courts are more embroiled than ever, upon the Account of Signor Sardin. They add, that a certain Great Man, blinded by the Presents of the Republick of Geneva, has forsaken the Interests of the Corsicans, whose Liberties are clipping even within the Rim in the Persons of their Chiefs. Great Men are apt to be blinded in this Manner, to give up the Liberties of an unhappy People; but We hope his Imperial Majesty will think his Honour concern'd in this Affair of the Corsicans, and take off the Scales from this great Man's Eyes.

Basil, Aug. 10. N. S. The Protestant Cantons having made a Proposal in Behalf of their Brethren in France, they received for Answer, that That was an Affair plainly Domestic. The French Troops in Alsace begin to leave their Quarters, in order to form the Camp on that Side; and in the Duchy of Bar the French are making some suspicious Motions.——But This can be no Objection to the natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe!

Hague, Aug. 19. N. S. Letters from Persia mention an unaccountable sort of Agreement, which the Sephi has made with the Captain General of his Army, by conferring upon him the Government of his Empire, with the Power of making Peace and War, &c. for the Space of 12 Years; during which he designs to take his Pleasure where he will.——This is an unaccountable sort of an Agreement indeed, and exceeds any Thing, which hath been hitherto done in this Part of the World; for though our European Ministers often find Means to get the Rins of Government into their own Hands, and maintain Themselves in the Coach-Box for several Years together, yet I do not remember any Grant for a certain Term, to come and I wish his Persian Majesty may have no Reason to repent of his Deputation, when He returns from his Plun-



forces; though it would be very ungrateful in the Captain-General to refuse to resign and oblige his Master to travel for Life.

Rome, August 2. On Friday Cardinal Coscia underwent the 6th, and the 7th Examination the Sunday following; but his Eminency being that Day attack'd with the Gout, it lasted not long. Next Day the Cardinals, Chiefs of Orders, return'd with M. Fiorelli, Secretary of State, and interrogated the Cardinal for four Hours, upon which his Eminency fell into a Swoon. This frightened his Examiners and broke off further Proceedings for that Bout. — It is no Rarity to see a Minister, who made an insolent Use of Power in Prosperity, behave in such a mean-spirited Manner, when He falls under Disgrace and Prosecution. — Wolsey and others have done it before Him.

It is written from the same Place that the King of Spain hath named Cardinal ALBERONI first Minister to the serene Infant Don Carlos. — This, no Doubt, must be very agreeable News to the rest of Europe; especially to those Powers, who were most zealous and instrumental in settling that hopeful young Prince in Italy.

Gibraltar, July 8. O. S. We are often insulted by the Spaniards Advances, who pretend the Ground without the Town is theirs, and that they may do as they please with it.

A little Encouragement would soon rouse the projected Town to the Southward, and fill it with People. Several Houses are built and building, and more would be built, if we were sure of Exemption from having Officers and Soldiers quartered on them, and paying Ground Rent, which, tho' the Scheme the Government not long since seemed to encourage, of making this a Free Port, and establishing a Civil Government in it, be not yet accomplished, and indeed no longer talked of, though we hope it is thought of, yet no Doubt proper Encouragement will be given for building this new Town, when the Military Power may have the old one intire to themselves, and each live without any Cause of Disturbance to the other; and if the Scheme of a Free Port and Civil Government should be brought to bear, this Place might be rendered very flourishing, and less expensive to Great Britain.

#### HOME NEWS.

Lincoln, Aug. 10. Yesterday the Lord Chief Justice Eyre and Mr. Justice Price left this Place, in their Way to Nottingham, where the Assizes began this Day. A Trial that should have come on the 1st Assizes was try'd this, viz. a Person in this County, whose Apprentice was somewhat too forward, obliged his Master to use Severities, which he increased to great Extremities, having caused an Instrument to be made, which was a Collar of Iron riveted about the Boy's Neck, with four Fangs welded to it many Inches long, turned at the Ends, with which the Boy was obliged to do his Business. It was depoted at the Trial that he made the Boy wear it for a Week together, Day and Night, who, finding no Relief because of this Yoke or Collar, went to a Shop and took a Chisel, hoping thereby to get his Collar off; so sometime before last Lent Assizes, he took the Boy to a Justice and likewise to a Judge at last Lent Assizes, in order thereby to arraign him for Felony and Burglary; but the Judge, hearing the Boy's Grievances, and seeing the Yoke, call'd for the Master, who not appearing till this Assize, through good Friends and Money, had his Fine reduced to 20 l. and the Smith for making the Yoke 5 l. for the Boy's Use, at the Discretion of the Parish.

The Felony and Burglary charged against the Boy, was taking the Chisel out of the Shop to get off his Collar.

Another Cause was try'd between two marry'd Neighbours for Felony, viz. the Man indicted his Neighbour's Wife for taking 13 Guineas and a half out of a Trunk; but it appearing to be for secret Service, she was discharged, and ordered a Copy of her Indictment.

One was condemn'd for stealing a Mare, but reprieved; and three to be transported for seven Years.

The Woman for poisoning her Husband, and the Husband for killing his Wife, are both acquitted.

The Judges were at Ockham, the County Town for Rutland, from whence they came hither, where they had not one Cause to try, to the great Satisfaction of the Country, though not of the Lawyers.

Norwich, Aug. 12. On Tuesday last ended the Assizes for this City, and County, when two Fellows were burnt in the Hand for Felony, and one Hall sentenced to stand in the Pillory for Forgery. On Thursday ended the Assizes for the County of Norfolk, which also proved a Maiden Assize, for only two Men were burnt in the Hand for Felony.

Leicester, Aug. 12. On Thursday se'nnight the Horse Races began here, when the King's Plate of 100 l. Value was run for on the Downs. There were two Horses started. Mr. Sampson's *Diamond* and *Louise*, and it was won by the former. On Friday the Town Plate of 10 l. Value was run for; there were four started, and it was won by *Merry Ball*. And this Day the 50 l. Plate was run for by Mr. Rich's *Merry Tom*, one of Sir Michael Newton's, Sir Robert Fagg's, and a strange Horse; and the Plate was won by Mr. Rich's *Merry Tom*. This Day the Races ended, which have afforded very good Sport there being a great deal of very good Company; and there was a fine Ball for the Entertainment of the Gentlemen and Ladies.

LONDON, August 19.

On Saturday last in the Evening Mr. William Campion, Purser of the Williams, Capt. John Petre, from

Smyrna and Constantinople, in the Service of the Hon. Turkey Company, arrived in Town, with the agreeable News of their safe Arrival off the North Foreland, in eleven Weeks from Smyrna to Gibraltar, where they touch'd, and in 28 Days from thence to England, being richly laden.

By the Ockham, Captain Jobson, which arrived last Week from Bombay, we hear, that Angria, the Pyrate of that Coast, having equip'd 13 Graves and Callevats, with upwards of 1800 Men, put out to Sea, in order to have taken three rich Ships from Bengall, bound to Bombay, who were under Convoy of the Ockham; the Graves came up with the Fleet, and almost close under the Ockham's Stern, and with their Prow Guns kept a constant Firing at the Ockham's Masts and Rigging, inasmuch as to carry away the Fore Shrouds. The Ockham finding this, having no more than 67 Men, tacking about, fell in amongst the whole Fleet, and then could give them a Broadside, which he followed closely; but the Night coming on, he lay by for the Morning, when the Pyrates seemed to give Sign of Battle; whereupon, the Ockham standing to with a fair Wind, prepared for engaging them afresh, when Angria's Fleet ran away, with the Loss of 70 Men kill'd, and 30 wounded, whom Angria, when they were got into Callaby, burnt as a Sacrifice; and a few Days after, putting out to Sea, they fell in with the Rose Galley, Capt. Thorp, whom they took, and made them all Prisoners.

The Walpole, Capt. Boddam, put into Cochin the 13th of last February, bound from Bengall to Judda and Mocha. There was a Famine at Surat.

On Saturday last the Assizes ended at Kingston for the County of Surrey, before the Right Hon. the Lord Raymond and Mr. Baron Carter, when the four following Persons received Sentence of Death, and were order'd for Execution, viz. Philip Parker, for Horse-stealing; John Eddins and William Welch, for House-breaking; and Edward Lant for a Robbery on the Highway: Six were call'd for Transportation; and four, who were convicted for Death last Assizes and reprieved, are now order'd to be transported for fourteen Years: Five were burnt in the Hand, among them Jane Johnson, alias Bell, who was also order'd to hard Labour for a Twelve-month for her Impertinence in laughing at the Court after she was burnt in the Hand: One was whipt.

At the said Assizes a Trial came on, on the Nisi Prius Side, before the Right Hon. the Lord Raymond, between one Diner, a Wheeler of Esther in Surrey, Plaintiff, and Mr. Harvelt, a Brewer of Kingston, Defendant, on an Action for Damages brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, for ordering his Servant to cut him, which he accordingly did in so violent a Manner that he lost the Use of his Arm: The Cause was thus; Mr. Harvelt going home to Kingston one Evening, the Plaintiff being drunk, came up to him on Horseback, and would drink with him; but Mr. Harvelt bid him desist and go about his Business, which he refusing, Mr. Harvelt order'd his Man to cut him or shoot him: It was try'd by a special Jury of Gentlemen of the County, and after a Trial which lasted four Hours, the Jury went out and brought in a Verdict of 400 l. for the Plaintiff.

Information is given to a Justice of the Peace against two Watermen for a Rape on a Girl of between 15 and 16. The Particulars are, That last Week, about Six o' Clock the Girl went to Hungerford Stairs, and took a Sculler, and directed him to the Old Swan; as soon as he put from Shore, he went towards Stangate; she ask'd where he was carrying her, he reply'd, he would only take in a Passenger at Stangate, and go away; at Stangate he drank with another Waterman, and loiter'd about till eight o' Clock; the Girl was vally uneasy, and frequently begg'd of him to go with her; at last he put off, and the Waterman he took in at Stangate row'd, and he sat down till they got in the Middle of the Thames, when he got the Girl down, stop'd her Mouth with his Hand, and ravish'd her by main Force, and afterwards threaten'd to drown her if she cry'd out; and going in at Arundel Stairs to put her ashore, eysing a Waterman on the Stairs, he push'd the Girl over-board, who had been drowned, had it not been for the Man's Assistance who was on the Stairs; and then they both row'd off; but they are known, and Warrants out against them for this vile Barbarity.

Henry Flower, Esq; Receiver of the Land Tax for one half of the County of Wilts, is removed, and Stephen Crouch of Tytherington in that County, Esq; who has been Receiver for eleven Years past for the other Part of the County, is made Receiver for the whole.

On Sunday last in the Afternoon, when the Minister of St. Margaret's Church in Westminster was praying for his Majesty King George, a Man with an audible Voice call'd out King James, to the great Surprise of the Congregation; but upon Examination, he appear'd to be a poor, distracted Fellow.

Prof. The Hon. William Finch, Esq; next Brother to the Earl of Winchelsea, is appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain. — Mr. Howarth, Son to Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt. Representative in Parliament for the Shire of Radnor, is appointed one of the Clerks of the Treasury.

Dead. A few Days ago dy'd, in the 76th Year of her Age, at her House at Kingston upon Thames, Mrs. White, a Widow Gentlewoman of 200 l. per Annum, which she has left to a Grandson now at Eaton School. — On Saturday last dy'd, aged near 100, Mr. Cotworth, formerly a Watchmaker in Fleetstreet, and the oldest In-

habitant in St. Dunstan's Parish. — A few Days since dy'd suddenly at his Brother's at Barnard's Castle, in the County of Durham, Timothy Hutchison, Esq; as he was sitting at Table with a Glass of Wine in his Hand; he had retired from Business, having lately sold his Seat in the Six-Clerks Office to Mr. Bigg. — Last Week died Thomas Lane, Esq; one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, which Place is in the Gift of the Earl of Burlington. — On Saturday last died Mr. Martin, at his House at Richmond Green, an eminent Jew Merchant of this City.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 104 1 8th. South Sea Annuity 111 3 qrs. Bank 152 1 qr. India 157 1 half.

Erratum. In our last, in the Advertisement of Mr. Rapin's *History of England* publish'd by J. Mechell, instead of (Numb. 11) read (Numb. 11)

At THANET HOUSE, in Aldersgate-street, London, is a complete BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies; where are taught English, French, Writing and Accounts; Musick, Singing and Dancing; with all Sorts of Work in the best Manner; with a commodious Reception and diligent Attendance. By M. MOUNTENEY.

This Day is Published, OBSERVATIONS upon the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of BANGOR's Dissertation IV. *Christ's Entry into Jerusalem*. In a Letter humbly addressed to his Lordship. Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane, Price Six-pence.

WHEREAS the White Hart Inn and Tavern in Stall-street, BATH, being very commodious, with good Stabling, and lately kept by Mr. Edward Collins, is now kept by Thomas Milson, from the White Lion in the Market Place aforesaid; where all Gentlemen, &c. will be kindly entertain'd. Likewise a very good Ordinary every Day at One o' Clock.

This Day is Published, A Practical TREATISE upon different and useful Subjects; in which are contain'd an effectual Method to augment small Livings, and to support those Clergy who have none. A Proposal to make the Corporation of Clergymen more useful to its Members. A Scheme for Relief of the S. Sex Sufferers; with Proposals to buy Land in America, and to employ Numbers of Poor. A Method to prevent Fires; with several other Things too long to mention here.

N. B. The Scheme for the Settlement in GEORGIA is an Extract from this Book, with some Variation. Printed for the Author and sold by Geo. Strahan in Cornhill, and D. Brown without Temple-Bar.

To be SOLD, a great Pennyworth, At Mr. DOWSE's, in Castle-street by Cecil-Court, near Leicester-Fields.

A large Parcel of Hollands, Cambricks, Irish Linnen, striped Hollands, Fustians, check'd Cottons, Dimities, Dowls, Canvas, Diapers, Damask, black Shalloons, Mullin, Mechlin Laces and Edgings, Silver and Brass Medals. Likewise a Collection of Pictures for Furniture; the lowest Price being fix'd without any Abatement.

LOST on Tuesday Night, the 8th of this Inst. Out of the Ground belonging to JOHN BAMFYLDE, Esq; at Hethercombe, near Taunton, Somerset.

A strong, dark-brown GELDING. Seven Years old, 15 Hands and an half high, a middle-sized Star in his Forehead, mealy Hips and Flank, two white Heels behind, sets his Tail naturally well, and has broad hind Quarters. Whoever will give Notice to the said Mr. Bamfylde, or to Mr. Giles Taylor of Lyon's-Inn, so as that the Gelding may be had again, shall have a Guinea Reward and reasonable Charges allow'd.

PROPOSALS for PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, EBORACUM: OR, THE HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the City of YORK, from its Original to the present Times. Together with the History of the Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbishops of that See, from the first Introduction of Christianity into the Northern Parts of this Island to the present State and Condition of that magnificent Fabric. Collected from authentic MSS. publick Records, ancient Chronicles, and modern Histories, by Francis Drake, of the City of York, Gent.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Gyles and Mr. Williamson in Holbourn, Mr. Golling in Fleet-street, Mr. Strahan in Cornhill, Bookellers; Mr. Bowyer, Printer, in White-Fryers; Mr. Dicken, at the Anchor in York-street, Covent-Garden; the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford; Mr. Goddard, Fellow of St. John's in Cambridge; and by the Author in York.

N. B. With the Proposals is exhibited a Plan of the whole Design.

This Day is Published, A DEFENCE of QUAKERISM: OR, An Answer to a Book intitled, A Preservative against Quakerism, written by P. A. R. C. K. SMITH, M. A. and Vicar, at the stile himself, of Great Paxton in Huntingdonshire. In which Answer, his Charges against the Quakers of Denham, Enghusen, Hensley and Schelford are considered and refuted; his Misrepresentations of the Holy Scriptures manifestly; his frequent Perversions of the Quakers' Writings detected; and their truly Christian Principles stated and vindicated, in Opposition to his Attempts, which are shewn to be weak and self-contradictory.

With an Appendix, containing, 1. An Examination of the first Class of Quaker Testimonies, produced in a late Vindication of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 2. A Detection of the Falshood of Pickworth's Narrative. By JOSEPH BESSE.

N. B. The Names of the Quaker-Author quoted by the Vicar having been not only prefix'd to his Book, but annex'd to the publick Advertisements, it is thought proper here to subjoin the same Authors Names, and refer the Readers to the Pages of the foregoing Answer, where they may see that he has (notwithstanding his Book was said to be writ in Christian Charity and Moderation) either misquoted or perverted every one of them, and some of them often.

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